

Oral Surgery

1- Migraine is classified as orofacial pain

- A) Typical
- B) Psychogenic
- C) Neurogenic
- D) vascular

2- Vasoactive ergotamine is used in treating.....

- A) Cluster headache
- B) Ramsay Hunt syndrome
- C) Osteoarthritis
- D) Trigeminal neuralgia

3- Acyclovir is used in treating.....

- A) Herpes Zoster
- B) Migraine
- C) Giant cell arteritis
- D) Glossopharyngeal neuralgia

4- All the following statements are true regarding trigeminal neuralgia except.....

- A) Exact cause is unclear.
- B) There are periods of remission.
- C) The ophthalmic division is most commonly affected.
- D) Tegretol is the drug of choice.

5- The presence of trigger zone is a characteristic feature of

- A) Post herpetic neuralgia
- B) Ramsay Hunt syndrome
- C) Atypical facial pain
- D) Trigeminal neuralgia

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6- The presence of skin growth behind the ear drum occurs in

- A) Cholesteatoma
- B) Cluster headache
- C) Giant cell arteritis
- D) Migraine

7- The artery is most commonly affected by giant cell arteritis

- A) Deep temporal
- B) Maxillary
- C) Lingual
- D) Superficial temporal

8- Pain that increase with head bending is most commonly related to.....

- A) Maxillary sinusitis
- B) Giant cell arteritis
- C) Trigeminal neuralgia
- D) Causalgia

9- Localized burning pain in area of peripheral nerve injury occurs in the case of

- A) Frey's syndrome
- B) Causalgia
- C) TMJ myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
- D) Post herpetic neuralgia

10- Herpes zoster that involves the facial nerve is also known as

- A) Frey's syndrome
- B) Sialadenitis
- C) Ramsay hunt syndrome
- D) Post herpetic neuralgia

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11- Initially relieved by clenching the teeth, but later on is aggravated by this action.

- A) Dental pain
- B) Mucosal pain
- C) Atypical odontalgia
- D) Periodontal pain

12- Serum uric acid is elevated in

- A) Traumatic arthritis of the TMJ
- B) Osteoarthritis of the TMJ
- C) Giant cell arteritis
- D) Facial arthromyalgia

13- Factitious ulceration is classified as..... pain

- A) Typical mucosal
- B) Vascular
- C) Neuralgic
- D) Psychogenic

14- can be an early manifestation of multiple sclerosis

- A) Two mental nerve neuralgia
- B) Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
- C) Trigeminal neuralgia
- D) Migraine

15- Severe pain of ischemic heart disease may refer to the teeth

- A) Left maxillary
- B) Right maxillary
- C) Left mandibular
- D) Right mandibular

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16. Chronic pain is of long duration that lasts for.....

- A) 2-4 months
- B) 3-5 months
- C) 4-6 months
- D) 5-7 months
- E) 7-8 months

17. Acute pain is

- A) Short duration
- B) Moderate to severe
- C) May not be relieved by mild analgesics
- D) Usually not associated with depression
- E) All of the above

18. It is essential to take the patient history in diagnosing orofacial pain in order to.....

- A) identify the specific cause of the pain
- B) prescribe the appropriate medication
- C) determine the severity of pain
- D) Distinguish between organic and psychogenic origin of pain
- E) refer the patient for further investigation

19. Factors that should be included in the patient's history for diagnosing orofacial pain include

- A) Diet, exercise, sleep patterns
- B) Medication history, allergies, surgeries
- C) Character of pain, severity of the pain, site of the pain, provoking and relieving factors, associated clinical features, emotional history and general medical history
- D) Age, gender and occupation
- E) Social status, educational level, income

20. What is Allodynia?

- A) Pain caused by psychological trauma
- B) Pain caused by a specific disease
- C) Pain caused by a stimulus that does not normally provoke pain.
- D) Pain caused by a genetic mutation
- E) Pain caused by a physical injury

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21. What is Analgesia?

- A. Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.
- B. Absence of all sensation.
- C. Unpleasant abnormal sensation
- D. Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- E. Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.

22. What is Anesthesia:

- A. Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.
- B. Absence of all sensation.
- C. Unpleasant abnormal sensation
- D. Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- E. Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.

23. What is Dysesthesia?

- A. Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.
- B. Absence of all sensation.
- C. Unpleasant abnormal sensation whether spontaneous or evoked
- D. Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- E. Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.

24. What is Paresthesia?

- Abnormal sensation, whether spontaneous or evoked
- Unpleasant abnormal sensation whether spontaneous or evoked
- Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.
- Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.

25. What is Hypoalgesia?

- Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.
- Absence of all sensation.
- Unpleasant abnormal sensation
- Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.

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26. What is Hypoesthesia?

- A. Absence of pain in response to stimulation that would normally be painful.
- B. Absence of all sensation.
- C. Unpleasant abnormal sensation whether spontaneous or evoked
- D. Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- E. Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.

27. What is Hyperalgesia?

- A. Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- B. Increased sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- C. Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.
- D. Increased sensitivity to all stimulation.
- E. None of the above

28. What is hyperesthesia?

- Diminished sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- Increased sensitivity to noxious stimulation.
- Diminished sensitivity to all stimulation.
- Increased sensitivity to all stimulation.
- None of the above

29. Examples of visceral orofacial pains include

- salivary gland pain
- pain caused by dental pulpitis
- periodontal pain
- tempromandibular pain

A and B

30. Examples of musculoskeletal pains are ...

- salivary gland pain
- pain caused by dental pulpitis
- periodontal pain
- tempromandibular pain

C and D

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31. Visceral and musculoskeletal pains are subtypepain

- A. Neuropathic pain
- B. Somatic pain**
- C. psychological.
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

32. Burning mouth syndrome is classified a..... orofacial pain

- A. Typical
- B. Psychogenic**
- C. Vascular
- D. Neuropathic
- E. None of the above

33. Burning mouth syndrome most commonly affect.....

- A. Tongue, young women
- B. Floor of the mouth, postmenopausal women
- C. Tongue, postmenopausal women**
- D. Palate, young men
- E. Palate, postmenopausal women

34.% of patients suffering from burning mouth syndrome improves without treatment over a 2-year period.

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50**
- E. 60

35. Patient suffering fromusually feels burning or aching sensation in all part of the oral cavity especially the tongue accompanied by dry mouth and altered taste

- A. Oral dysesthesia
- B. Facial arthromyalgia
- C. Paroxysmal trigeminal neuralgia
- D. Causalgia
- E. Burning mouth syndrome**

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36. All of the following is true regarding burning mouth syndrome except.....

- A. Exact cause is unknown
- B. Hormonal replacement does consistently improve symptoms.
- C. Defect in pain modulation may be the most promising theory that explains it
- D. Treated by antidepressant medication
- E. Most patients are postmenopausal women

37. Which of the following is a characteristic of migraine headache?

- A. Unilateral location, pulsating quality, moderate to severe pain.
- B. An aura - a neurologic disturbance, frequently expressed as flashing or shimmering lights or a partial loss of vision -may develop several hours before headache onset.
- C. No associated symptoms
- D. Typically last for 2 hours
- E. More common in males

38. Which of the following is not a characteristic of migraine headache?

- A. Unilateral location, pulsating quality, moderate to severe pain.
- B. An aura - a neurologic disturbance, frequently expressed as flashing or shimmering lights or a partial loss of vision -may develop several minutes to 1 hours before headache onset in approximately 40% of patients.
- C. No associated symptoms
- D. Typically last for 4-72 hours (if untreated)
- E. Women are at least twice as likely as men to have migraines.

39. All of the following is true regarding migraine except.....

- A. Complicated auras may produce transient hemiparesis, aphasia, or blindness.
- B. About 80% of those suffering from migraine headaches have nausea and photophobia (intolerance to light) during attacks.
- C. Migraine intensified by sneezing, light, smell and noise, certain vasoactive foods or drugs.
- D. The mechanism for migraine headache, although not completely understood, appears to involve neurogenic inflammation of intracranial blood vessels resulting from neurotransmitter imbalance in certain brainstem centres.
- E. Anticonvulsants and botulinum toxin are not used in treating migraine

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40. To be defined as chronic tension type headache, symptoms must be present longer than days per month.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20
- E. 25

41. Tension type headache ispain occurs as a result of stressful life, anxiety, neurosis or depression.

- A. A musculoskeletal Somatic
- B. A visceral somatic
- C. Psychogenic
- D. Neurogenic
- E. None of the above

42. All of the following is true regarding tension type headache except.....

- A. More common present in women than in men.
- B. The headache is generally bilateral, Pain is frequently bi-temporal or frontal temporal in distribution.
- C. Patients commonly describe their pain as though their head is "in a vice" or "squeezing hatband" is around their head.
- D. These headaches can occur with or without "pericranial muscle tenderness"
- E. It is considered a neurogenic pain

43. All of the following is correct regarding cluster headache except

- A. An intense severe or very severe unilateral head pain that lasts for 15-180 minutes - if untreated- typically centred around the eye (orbital and supraorbital) and temporal regions.
- B. Frequently described as a stabbing sensation (i.e., as if an ice pick was being driven into the eye).
- C. Some component of parasympathetic overactivity is present (commonly lacrimation, conjunctival injection, ptosis, or rhinorrhea).
- D. Attacks have a frequency from 1 every other day to 8 per day, commonly with precise regularity (eg., awakening the patient at the same time night after night).
- E. More common in females

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44. is also known as alarm clock headache

- A. Tension type headache
- B. Migraine
- C. Clusterheadache**
- D. Giant cell arteritis
- E. None of the above

45. is an inflammation of BV (vasculitis) of the cranial arterial tree that can affect any or all vessels of the aortic arch and its branches.

- A. Clusterheadache
- B. Giant cell arteritis**
- C. Tension type headache
- D. Migraine
- E. None of the above

46. Jaw claudication is a manifestation of

- A. Clusterheadache
- B. Giant cell arteritis**
- C. Tension type headache
- D. Migraine
- E. None of the above

47. Giant cell arteritis is characterised by.....

- A. Most prevalent in those over 50 years of age.
- B. The inflammation of blood vessels results from a giant cell granulomatous reaction.
- C. Dull aching or throbbing temporal or head pain is a common complaint affecting 70% of patients and is the presenting symptom in one-third of patients.
- D. Jaw claudication (increasing weakness and pain in the jaw or tongue with ongoing mastication).
- E. All of the above**

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48. Giant cell arteritis requires early treatment with high-dose corticosteroids, for many months, to avoid caused by extension of the disease process to the
- A. Blindness, ophthalmic nerve
 - B. Blindness, optic nerve
 - C. Blindness, ophthalmic artery
 - D. Blindness, ophthalmic vein
 - E. Deafness, vestibulocochlear nerve
49. Paroxysmal Trigeminal Neuralgia pain usually last for Followed by refractory period during which.....
- A. Seconds to one minute, pain can be reinitiated but needs higher stimulation
 - B. 5 minutes, pain can't be reinitiated
 - C. 10 minutes, pain can't be reinitiated
 - D. 30 minutes, pain can be reinitiated but needs stronger stimulation
 - E. Seconds to one minute, pain can't be reinitiated
50. Paroxysmal Trigeminal Neuralgia is characterised by all of the following except.....
- A. Unilateral location (96%); right > left.
 - B. Common cutaneous trigger zones include the corner of the lips, cheek, ala of the nose, lateral brow, teeth, gingiva, or the tongue.
 - C. The ophthalmic distribution of the trigeminal nerve is commonly affected.
 - D. There is a period of remission but the condition tends to recur or persist throughout the patient's life.
 - E. Absence of neurologic deficits and dentoalveolar cause of pain
51. The most common site of trigeminal neuralgia is the mandibular..... area and maxillaryarea.
- A. canine,posterior
 - B. Mental, premolar
 - C. Posterior, canine
 - D. Canine, canine
 - E. Mental, canine

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52. Trigeminal neuralgia is more common in.....

- A. Female patients younger than 50 years
- B. male patients older than 50 years
- C. Female patients older than 50 years
- D. male patients younger than 50 years
- E. males and females are equally affected older than 50 years

53. all of the following can be used to treat trigeminal neuralgia except

- A. Peripheralneurectomy
- B. Cryotherapy
- C. Microvascular decompression of the offending vascular loop (Janett procedure).
- D. GammaKniferadiosurgery.
- E. Percutaneous needle thermal rhizotomy
- F. Dautrey procedure

54. The following are some characteristic features of migraine except

- A. Recurrent unilateral throbbing pain
- B. Mostly affects men
- C. Pain may be preceded by visual disturbance
- D. Pain may last 4-72 hours
- E. Light may increase the pain

55. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia is characterised by all of the following except.....

- A. The presenting symptom is typically sharp, electric shock like pain on swallowing
- B. trigger zone in the oropharynx or the base of the tongue.
- C. This pain is brought on by swallowing and radiate to the throat or tongue
- D. pain may be referred to the lower jaw.
- E. pain may be referred to the upper jaw.

56. . Two mental nerves neuralgia can be treated by

- A. Tegretol
- B. Relieving the inner surface of the denture over the mental area or by mental nerve transposition if the nerve becomes superficial following bone resorption.
- C. Mental nerve decompression if the cause is mental foramen narrowing
- D. injection of 1 ml 60% or 90% alcohol into the mental foramen
- E. A and D

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57. The majority of patients who report to the physician with a chief complaint of headache are diagnosed with ...

... headache.

- A. Migraine
- B. Tension type**
- C. Cluster
- D. Hypertension
- E. None of the above

58. Alcohol ingestion and tobacco smoking consistently triggers.....headache

- A. Migraine
- B. Tension type
- C. Sinus
- D. Cluster**
- E. None of the above

59. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, cross-reactive protein testing and biopsy of the artery are investigations used to diagnose.....

- A. Clusterheadache
- B. Giant cell arteritis**
- C. Tension type headache
- D. Migraine
- E. None of the above

60. Mild superficial stimulation provokes trigeminal neuralgia pain. Local anesthesia of trigger zone temporarily arrests pain.

- A. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
- B. The first statement is false , the second statement is true**
- C. Both statements are true**
- D. Both statements are false
- E. males and females are equally affected older than 50 years